

Disinfectants

① Saniton tablets

Active Principle:

Sodium dichloro iso cyanurate

uses Sanitation, disinfection of poultry farms, slaughter houses, livestock

Contraindications Shouldn't be used before or after live vaccination by 24 hours

② Copper Sulphate Blue powder

uses : disinfection of water reservoirs
fungicidal

③ KMnO₄ powder, liquid violet powder

uses : fumigation process when added with formaline

④ TH4

Green liquid with foams

Active principle:

Didecyl dimethyl ammonium Chloride

Uses: Bactericidal, Fungicidal

Side effects: Affect human health → infertility
Birth problems

⑤ Virkon S

pink liquid

Active principle:

NaCl + K-peroxy monosulphate

Uses: Disinfection of animal houses

Advantages: Broad spectrum (Bactericidal, fungicidal, Viricidal)

Stable = Not inactivated by organic matter

⑥ Tincture iodine

Black liquid

Brownish red Colouration of bottle

Active principle

2% iodine

70% Alcohol

Uses: Skin disinfection

Disadvantages:

unstable - staining - Corrosive

↑ Conc → irritation of MM, eye

MOA: oxidizing agents Cause damage by oxidation of Sulfhydryl groups of enzymes

⑨ Acetic Acid

MoA: Destroy bonds of nucleic acid and precipitation of proteins

Change pH of environment \rightarrow Kill the MO

Methods of application: spraying, misting
immersing

Uses: 4-5% \rightarrow household vinegar

2% \rightarrow reduce levels of FMD viruses on contaminated surfaces

reduce bacterial levels in meat packaging plants

reduce levels of Salmonella in feed.

Disadvantages: unstable (inactivated by O.M.)

⑩ Ethyl alcohol

MoA: Dehydration of cell, denaturation of protein

Uses: 70% \rightarrow Antiseptic

80% ethanol + 5% isopropyl alcohol \rightarrow inactivate

Lipid enveloped viruses HIV, Hepatitis B, C

⑪ Ammonia

Ammoniacal odour

uses : fumigation process (Neutralisation)